



Indigenous Landscapes

Quarterly Report

FY 2012 - QR4

1 PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT:

Indigenous Landscapes

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH):

AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT

Fri, 30/09/2011 - 00:00 to Thu, 29/09/2016 - 00:00

REPORT PERIOD

Mon, 01/07/2013 - 00:00 to Mon, 30/09/2013 - 00:00

1.3. PRIME PARTNER:

The Nature Conservancy

1.4. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER:

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1.7. MECHANISM NUMBER:

AID-OAA-A-11-00019

1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The ICAA II landscape-level program ' Indigenous Landscapes' (IL) is implemented by the following six organizations: The Nature Conservancy (TNC, prime); Instituto del Bien Común, Peru (IBC), Fundación para la Sobrevivencia del Pueblo Cofán, Ecuador (FSC), Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (FEINCE), Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), and Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF). We are working on landscapelevel issues in tandem with focused efforts at core sites. To ensure long-term conservation and sustainable use of the landscape's natural resources, our landscape-level conservation program prioritizes areas for conservation, restoration, and natural resource use. This three-pronged approach will ensure species conservation while protecting important headwaters and mitigating climate change. We follow the causal chain from healthy ecosystems, to ecosystem services, to human well-being. The core sites of our landscapes are the indigenous territories we work on. The core beneficiaries are the indigenous populations we work with. Our Vision is that by 2020, our indigenous partner organizations in Peru and Ecuador will have the capacity to influence decisions about investments that affect their lands and surrounding areas, to support natural resource management in their communities, and to address threats that affect their livelihoods, thus contributing significantly to biodiversity conservation, livelihood diversity, and sustainable development in the landscapes. We are working in Peru in the North Central Selva and in Ecuador in Sucumbíos. Our Overall Objective is to conserve critical biodiversity found on indigenous lands and in surrounding areas that are also vital to ensure ecosystem functioning and continuity, as well as the sustainability of indigenous livelihoods. Gender is considered cross-cutting to all our activities. Our Three Specific Objectives are: 1. Strengthen Andean Amazon indigenous organizations in areas which they themselves have identified as strategically vital for territorial management. 2. Reduce priority threats to indigenous lands and important biodiversity areas in at least two landscapes in Peru and Ecuador by ensuring the organizations' capacity to effectively manage their lands and by engaging other stakeholders to contribute to this management. 3. Establish sustainability mechanisms, including improved livelihood measures, to give continuity to natural resource management and conservation actions in the landscapes over the long term.

2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 - Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably:

Ecuador

A training course on spatial planning was held in Lago Agrio from March 14-16. This course was targeted at different levels of government (cantonal and provincial) in the province of Sucumbíos. It also strengthened the capacities of local stakeholders, preparing them for the next course held from April 2-4 (also in Lago Agrio, organized by the Government of Sucumbíos Province and strongly supported by TNC). The courses were part of our efforts to support the spatial planning process the province of Sucumbíos is undertaking, as well as train technical experts from other Amazon provinces, Ecuadorian government institutions, IL partners, and ICAA partners. To strengthen technical capacity

of FEINCE, we carried out training in GIS and GPS in Lago Agrio in May. The following topics were covered: GIS – Structures of spatial data and metadata; ArcGis 9.x., GPS – Theory of GPS, importing of GPS points from MS Excel to ArcGIS. All these theoretical exercises were followed by field trips so as to put into practice the acquired knowledge. A water fund for the Sucumbíos Province underwent a pre-feasibility study arriving at the following conclusion: "a water fund for the Sucumbíos province is not a viable mechanism. This is not to say that a mechanism that promotes watershed management and is adaptive to the local reality is not required". Therefore, other mechanisms allowing us to promote the management of water basins in the Province will be explored. TNC signed a contract with EcoCiencia to define a portfolio of priority sites for freshwater biodiversity conservation and its respective database, considering as a pilot area of study the Napo River Basin, a project developed jointly by the National Water Secretary (SENAGUA), the National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES), the Ministry of Environment (MAE), and TNC. The first results have been presented. The consultancy will be presenting its final result by December 2012. The strategy to make progress with the model of Cofán farms as well as to improve coffee selling has been established. For this purpose, a visit to 20 Cofán people in the valley of the Intag River was planned for October in order to collect the experiences of local farmers. Furthermore, a meeting was held with members of the Local Economic Development Program (PRODEL) and USAID aimed at making the most of the experiences gained by PRODEL and suiting these to our immediate needs. FEINCE held its Ordinary Annual Assembly at the Sinangoe Community with the presence of 13 communities. The highlights of the Assembly were the approval of Bylaws amendments and the resolution to register the Cofán Bermejo Reserve into the Socio Bosque Program. Furthermore, it was decided that an equal share of men, women, young people and children from the community participate in the project. Additionally, FEINCE prepared an environmental training workshop on organic and inorganic resources for the Cofán Chandia Na'en Community. The overall objective was to train community members on environmental conservation, specially focusing on "organic and inorganic waste". Community members participated in the workshops, with involvement of men, women, young people and children. FEINCE carried out a training workshop on managing radio equipment for 8 young Cofán people, who will be in charge of radio programs for the Cofán nationality in the future. IR4 With the support of ECORAE and GPS, FEINCE finished updating its Life Quality Plan for the Cofán nationality and it is available in digital version. Finally, FEINCE met with Socio Bosque delegates to explore new ways to include the Cofán Bermejo Reserve in that program. Dialogues will continue until reaching the objective by March 2013. FSC in Lago Agrio has, with ICAA funds, held twelve (12) meetings for Cofán park guards. These meetings occur on the first and second of each month and include all park guards entering and leaving the field, as well as FEINCE members, MAE representatives, and Cofán community representatives, depending on the meeting. During the meetings, the goal is for park guards leaving the field to indicate to those present the threats in Cofán territories and actions taken against these threats. An analysis follows that includes all meeting participants, who then take the necessary steps against these threats. USAID funds covered park guard mobilization, food, materials and other support for these meetings as well as for the time park guards are working in the field. The meetings were held at the FSC office in Lago Agrio. This past year FSC's operational ability has been greatly supported by the USAID ICAA program, which has allowed us to continue to manage conservation areas under our control. Funding toward Peru IBC strengthened the capacities of Indigenous Organizations at regional (ORAU) and local levels (FECONAPIA, FENACOCA, and FECONAU) concerning organizational and sustainable management of their territories, by updating their Annual Operative Plans and Life Plans. Additionally, in strategic alliance with USAID and Terra Nouva Pro Participation Project, training and technical support were provided to indigenous organizations, so they can participate in and influence the Participatory Budgeting and Concerted Development Plans; achieving for FECONAPIA the insertion of the project "Recovering degraded spaces through reforestation FECONAPIA native communities" in the participatory budgeting of Puerto Inca Province, and for FENACOCA, the profile update of the project "Sustainable Management, for conservation purposes, of the productive capacity of the forests of six native communities in Padre Abad Province" that will be included in the 2013 Participatory Budget prepared by the Ucayali Regional Government. Indigenous organizations have been strengthened to

participate in the active management of Cordillera Azul National Park, El Sira Communal Reserve, and Sierra del Divisor Reserve Zone. Protection agents of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and First Contact (PIACI) of ORAU attended two training workshops focused on surveillance and control of PIACI Territorial Reservations, PIACI legal protection, information handling protocols, and protection activity reports referring to them. IBC has signed an interagency cooperation agreement with ORAU Forest Observers Program for implementing Community Forest Observers (VFC) in seven selected communities of Ucayali and Huanuco, in order to strengthen their governance and forest surveillance capacities in their territories, thus consolidating community forest practices, fighting illegal logging, and ensuring fair trade through technical assistance between communities and companies. This particular strategy is articulated and complemented by USAID Peru- Bosque Project. On the topic of surveillance strengthening and fisheries management, IBC has managed to have local fishing agreements that were previously written in tandem with 12 communities, to reduce illegal practices and excessive exploitation, now recognized by means of Municipal Ordinance issued by the Honoria District Municipality. Additionally, the Committee for Non-Industrial Fishing Surveillance (COVIPA) - Base Antiguo Honoria has also been recognized by means of Board Resolution as well as the initiatives to locally manage fishing activities, namely community surveillance and local fishing agreements that build fishing management capacities in Huanuco Region. Concerning the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and First Contact (PIACI), the Protection Plan Proposal of Isconahua Territorial Reserve has been prepared and forwarded to INDEPA for its approval. Members of local and regional governments of Ucayali accredited to PIACI- INDEPA Multisector Commission have been trained to proactively participate in this commission. Similarly, the PIACI- INDEPA Multisector Commission has approved the recognition and adaptation of 05 Territorial Reserves in Ucayali and Madre de Dios as Indigenous Reservations for their long-term protection.

Regional COICA represents the interests of 390 Amazon peoples grouping approximately 2.5 million people in a 10.268,471 km² territory. From these indigenous peoples and nationalities in the Amazon Basin, more than 60 peoples live in voluntary isolation to safeguard their autonomy and protect their rights over territories which are now under increasing threat posed by mainstream society. In this context, COICA has formulated in different international forums the unlimited respect for the rights of free people or people in voluntary isolation, especially concerning their territorial and cultural integrity. The last proposal submitted in a worldwide forum was specifically prepared for Rio+20 Earth Summit. It stressed the importance of these basic rights and included the indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation. With GIS installed, COICA plans to survey and prepare updated maps showing the location of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation with the support and in coordination with existing Amazon networks established in the Amazon Basin. On the occasion of the IUCN World Conservation Congress, COICA pointed out the need to provide more protection to Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and First Contact (PIACI); for such purposes, the proposal of a strategy to protect Amazon indigenous territories has been devised through an agreement with worldwide organizations. Concerning REDD, several international organizations -public and NGOs- asked COICA to give its proposals and statements, since tropical forests of the Amazon Basin are the direct target of REDD carbon voluntary market projects. COICA already started giving answers at Durban COP 17 by developing an alternative proposal (REDD+ Indigenous), which is currently being consolidated and for which a workshop was prepared from May 24-25, 2012, to be presented as an innovative proposal at Río+20 Earth Summit and with the view to take it to Qatar COP 18. The take-home point of this proposal is that REDD+ is not possible without ensuring security, guaranteeing territorial rights, recognizing and implementing indigenous collective rights, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These are the cornerstones of the COICA proposal. In coordination with...

2.1.2 IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes:

Ecuador In Ecuador, TNC has reached an agreement with the Socio Bosque Program (SB) of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment (MAE) to provide technical assistance to promote passive forest

restoration. The terms of reference are currently being prepared and an agreement between both entities will be signed soon. TNC met with the Ministry of Environment to socialize the project and lobby for official support. Considering the difficult relationship between the Ecuadorian government and non-governmental organizations, especially foreign ones, these meetings have been critical to the future success of IL. At the request of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment, TNC met with representatives of the Rainforest Alliance-led ICAA project ' Sustainable Landscapes' as well as of the USAID-funded, TNCled project ' Net-Zero Deforestation' (NZD) to coordinate our interventions in the Sucumbíos Province. The result of this activity was a table showing all of the relevant actions planned by the different projects in the Province. A workshop was held in Lago Agrio to discuss the table with all relevant stakeholders. FEINCE organized a training event on organizational and institutional strengthening in the Sinangoe Community. It was noted that an equal share of men, women, young people and children from the community participate in the training. FEINCE carried out a "Workshop on Organizational and Institutional Strengthening" in the Cofán Duvuno Community. The objective was to train leaders on how they should behave when working with community members, while community members were trained in their duties around the community. Community members, including women, men, young people and children participated in the workshops. Two other workshops on organizational strengthening were organized to build capacities in young people of the following communities: Cofán Dureno and Sinangoe. As a result of these activities, a youth organization was created and its direction board elected; now Bylaws need to be prepared and it must be legally registered. Both male and female participants were satisfied and asked for more training events on similar issues. FSC continued its meetings with representatives of the municipal governments in Carchi and Imbabura, MAE and other local stakeholders in order to create a conservation zone that complements the Rio Cofánes Territory and the La Bonita Municipal Reserve. Although the political processes surrounding this activity are complex, making for slow progress, we continue to make headway with the creation of a legal mechanism to delineate a conservation zone for the area. Freddy Espinosa from FSC was appointed as a representative of the socio-cultural sector for Imbabura Province for the "Diálogos del Buen Vivir," coordinated by the National Office of Planning and Development (SENPLADES). This space serves as a mechanism for representatives from various sectors of society to collaborate on creating and recommending policies to the national government, in our case policies concerning conservation and the environment. The first workshop took place on July 20, and others will be scheduled throughout the coming months.

Perú TNC reached two cooperation agreements to strengthen environmental and indigenous governance, one with the Ucayali Regional Government and the other with the San Martin Regional Government. The agreement with the Ucayali Regional Government seeks to strengthen management capacities concerning indigenous issues, environmental issues, and territorial planning. In relation to the indigenous issues, activities are aimed at preparing a regional intercultural diagnosis, and training indigenous leaders and officials on intercultural policies and rights of indigenous peoples. For the environmental issues, activities are focused on preparing a diagnosis on institutional environmental issues, and consolidating an environmental service platform with technical support, trainings and experience-sharing meetings. Finally for territorial planning, it is foreseen to strengthen the ZEE validation process in the Coronel Portillo Province. The agreement with the San Martin Regional Government is directed towards the strengthening of indigenous and environmental issues. For the indigenous issues, activities are dedicated towards preparing a regional intercultural diagnosis, and to train indigenous leaders and officials on intercultural policies and rights of indigenous peoples. For the environmental issues, activities are aimed at consolidating San Martin Environmental Water Service Platform with studies and workshops to build institutions. Additionally, we are preparing a joint agreement for the Vice Ministry of Interculturality (section of the Ministry of Culture) to build capacities regarding intercultural policies and rights of indigenous peoples in Ucayali and San Martin. This agreement includes activities to strengthen indigenous intercultural policies within the Departments of Ucayali and San Martin. It is worth mentioning that an interagency cooperation agreement is currently under negotiation with the Amazon Interregional Council (CIAM), with the aim of promoting institutional participation of regional governments. At the same time, IBC has helped improve local and regional environmental governance systems by strengthening the Municipal Environmental Commissions

(CAM) of the Puerto Inca Province (Huanuco Region) and the Coronel Portillo Province (Ucayali Region), and by promoting the participation of indigenous organizations in the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) of Ucayali to devise a regional strategy for climate change adaptation. In the case of Puerto Inca CAM, different agreements and regulations were made, aimed at reducing threats and achieving a more sustainable resource management, by having issued ordinances to regulate non-industrial fishing, protect riverbanks and contain the impacts of illegal mining, as well as by having formulated and implemented proper management tools in compliance with MINAM National Environmental Action Plan. Therefore, Puerto Inca CAM is considered a national model of environmental management. We have provided technical and financial support for the demarcation process in the legal clearing of indigenous territories: (i) Demarcation of the Cleyton communities and Yanasha ethnic group belonging to FECONAPIA, and demarcation of Cacataibo communities of Santa Marta and Puerto Nuevo belonging to FENACOCA, all located in Huanuco Region, (ii) Expansion of the Shipibo communities Patria Nueva and Saposoá belonging to FECONAU in Ucayali Region, and (iii) Titling of the communities Nuevo Alianza of Honoria (Shipibo) and Unipacuyacy (Cacataibo) belonging to FECONAPIA and FENACOCA (Huanuco Region). They are currently in recognition and titling processes under the respective Regional Agrarian Directions, but it should be pointed out that in spite of the support, titling processes in these regions are still slow and complicated due to weak technical and budgeting capacities of regional governments and the lack of political will. Nonetheless, we managed after much difficulty, to achieve the recognition of Canchahuaya native community and of the following farmer communities: Nuevo Encanto de Suni, Monte de los Olivos, Canelos, and Nuevo Isla Baños, located in the buffer zones within the Sierra Divisor Reserve in the Ucayali Province, Loreto Region. The respective board resolutions have been issued by the Loreto Agrarian Regional Direction, thus the titling process is underway and we hope it will be ready by the end of the fiscal year 2013.

Regional COICA has fine-tuned the ' Indigenous REDD+' proposal and has made possible the establishment of cooperation agreements with other organisms such as Switzerland- HELVETAS Intercooperation to carry out a regional study on Territorial Rights for REDD+ Indigenous, which is in its final stage (it will be presented with REDD+ Indigenous Proposal during Qatar COP 18). WWF Peru and Brazil are also committed to support REDD+ Indigenous. During the current stage of the project, COICA leaders were prepared for COP 11 of the Convention on Biological Biodiversity that will be held in the city of Hyderabad, India. For such purpose, a preparation meeting was held in Quito from September 21-22 in order to consolidate the proposal regarding the adoption of a unique system to protect traditional knowledge in the framework of this international convention as well as the instructions to apply Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing.

2.1.3 IR3 - Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environmental Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs:

Ecuador Several meetings were held with the ICAA Support Unit staff in charge of economic incentives (in Lima and Quito) in order to coordinate future collaborative efforts in this area. The meetings were very promising and we look forward to collaborating productively on this issue. FSC has been progressing with the inclusion of more Cofán territories into the Socio Bosque initiative by the Ecuadorian government. At the moment we are focusing specifically on the Cofán Bermejo Ecological Reserve. After meetings with the general director of Socio Bosque, Max Lascano, we are waiting to meet with the MAE's biodiversity director to be able to move forward with an activity plan and an investment plan. We are hoping to include 55,000 hectares in a Socio Bosque contract by spring of 2013. Peru TNC has established a seamless relationship with San Martin Environmental Water Service Platform to consolidate the creation of a water fund for Cumbaza River Basin in Tarapoto. All necessary coordination to prepare a workshop at the end of November is in place. This workshop will present the water fund model and define technical, institutional and legal strategies to strengthen the process. In the same manner, an activity schedule was prepared in coordination with

the Environmental Direction of the Ucayali Regional Government to strengthen authority regarding the payment for environmental services. This activity pack has been prepared in association with the Support Unit. Similarly, IBC in tandem with Chicago Field Museum and SERNANP – ZR-SDD and the Indigenous Organization FECONAU and FECOMBU are working to develop Life Quality Plans for 15 communities located around Sierra del Divisor Reserve Zone. The formulation of such plans has reached 80% completion: a diagnosis and participatory formulation have already been carried out; final reports are currently under preparation to be later returned to the communities, which is foreseen for December 2012.

Regional COICA works with Latin American Indigenous Organizations and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to follow-up and monitor decisions of the Río+20 Earth Summit on Sustainable Development.

2.1.4 IR4 - Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues:

Ecuador During the first stage of the Indigenous Landscape Project (PP.II.), a set of maps was prepared: base map, water basin, vegetation, land use, land use changes, thematic mapping of the Ecuadorian A'iCofan geographical landscape. In this second stage, we are making maps with similar features in the Colombian A'i-Cofan geographical landscape, using methodology designed and applied during the first stage. Throughout the first two months, georeferenced data of the study area was collected (base and thematic), which will be processed, systematized, assessed and fed into a geodatabase. By using high-quality satellite image interpretation and digital processing, the vegetation cover and land use of the study area from 1990 and 2012 will be analyzed. From the results, a projection to 2030 will be prepared to see any use change during this period, to be able to take short and long term decisions to preserve the area, and to make ecosystem maps. A water fund for the Sucumbíos Province underwent a pre-feasibility study arriving at the following conclusion: "a water fund for the Sucumbíos province is not a viable mechanism. This is not to say that a mechanism that promotes watershed management and is adaptive to the local reality is not required". Therefore, other mechanisms allowing us to promote the management of water basins in the Province will be explored. FEINCE carried out a training workshop on managing radio equipment for 8 young Cofán people, who will be in charge of radio programs for the Cofán nationality in the future.

Peru In order to establish sustainable mechanisms -including measures to improve livelihoods- and in the framework of the Agreement with San Martin Regional Government, TNC supports the initiative proposed by the San Martin Environmental Water Service Platform and propelled by the NGO CEDISA. During the second stage of ICAA Initiative and bearing in mind our global goal to ensure water safety, TNC plans to support the initiative proposed by the San Martin Environmental Water Service Platform, in order to preserve the Cumbaza River Basin, ensure water safety to locals, and strengthen conservation efforts in the upper basin, including the Cordillera Escalera Regional Conservation Area. We are planning to prepare a workshop to define technical, institutional and legal strategies to strengthen the process. TNC in coordination with IBC and the Support Unit and in alliance with other institutions (SPAD, ICAA II Support Unit), supported the running of the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU) through various actions such as: (i) supporting GMMRU meetings to formulate their Work Incidence Plan 2013 – 2014, (ii) carrying out briefings with potentially affected communities in IIRSA influence area (Stretch Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul), designing information material, namely banners and radio spots, (iii) coordinating meetings and dialogues with authorities and decision-makers at regional, national and binational levels. These actions have ultimately strengthened this civil society group so it could fulfill its goals related to monitoring and addressing of potential impacts derived from IIRSA Centro Project, thus being able to stand up for the rights and interests of potentially affected communities and to negotiate with the State and decision-makers in order to prevent and mitigate existing potential impacts. Indigenous Organizations FECONAPIA, FENACOCA, FECONAU, and ORAU are actively developing their radio

communication programs in their respective areas, informing about issues of importance to them and improving communication with their base communities. IBC supports this activity through ICAA by getting air-time and training indigenous communicators. We work in conjunction with the Indigenous Communicator Network (REDCIP – Ucayali) that contributes to strengthening and enriching the broadcasted contents, and to involving young people and women in the programs and radio messages, after having prepared informational spots in indigenous languages on gender approach and active participation of young people in indigenous organizations. IBC in alliance with ORAU and the Amazon School for Human Rights (Senen Soi) developed a training course on "Political Advocacy, Indigenous Rights & Extractive Industries" during August and September, addressed to 23 young female and male leaders in the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon, covering topics such as: indigenous rights, environmental laws, problems related to extractive activities, infrastructure projects (IIRSA), territorial protection and management, among others. These topics were covered by means of training modules on leadership, influencing strategic management, and affirmation of indigenous culture and identity. The training was held at the Peruvian Intercultural University of the Amazon (UNIA) with a total of 200 training hours. In the framework of supporting activities defined in the environmental agenda of Puerto Inca Province, 220 teachers of primary and secondary education levels of the districts of Puerto Inca, Honoria, Tournavista and Codo del Pozuzo were trained on environmental education issues and eco-efficient schools, in association with Puerto Inca Municipal Environmental Commission and the Regional Educational Direction of Huanuco. Moreover, IBC has prepared a map with images of deforestation in the Amazon Basin in tandem with the Geo-referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network (RAISG) and other allies. These deforestation images are classified by country, and are now used in Peru, specifically in Ucayali and Huanuco, as an analysis and reflection tool to create land action strategies and plans with indigenous organizations and local and regional governments through Regional and Municipal Environmental Commissions and REDD Round Table Ucayali. They work by identifying the main causes leading to deforestation in order to then propose and implement actions and take mitigation and control measures in the selected landscapes. **Regional** COICA has purchased a Geographic Information System in order to make updated maps locating Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation.

2.1.5 Support Unit Services:

This section does not apply to IL.

2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

Ecuador As mentioned above, FSC was invited to participate as a representative of the socio-cultural sector from Zone 1 in the "Diálogos del Buen Vivir," coordinated by the Ecuadorian National Office of Planning and Development (SENPLADES). This gives FSC the opportunity to help create and recommend possible policies focusing on conservation and indigenous territorial rights to the national government. In Ecuador, TNC has reached an agreement with the Socio Bosque Program (SB) of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment (MAE) to provide technical assistance to promote passive forest restoration. The terms of reference are currently being prepared and an agreement between both entities will be signed soon. In this way, we will contribute to the national forest restoration policy (passive) implemented through the Socio Bosque Program. Peru TNC is working with the Vice Ministry of Interculturality and the Regional Governments of San Martín and Ucayali to set the direction of intercultural policies in these regional governments. In the legal framework, IBC has helped define and implement policies to protect PIACI, by organizing meetings with members of local and regional governments as well as of indigenous organizations of Ucayali and Madre de Dios, in alliance with Purús Manu Consortium, so they can meet and receive technical support to analyze and formulate proposals aimed at updating the operational regulations of the PIACI Multisector Commission and the amendments of PIACI Law Regulation DS 008-2007- MIMDES to be submitted

to the Ministry of Culture. Furthermore, the regulations of Law Nr. 29763 on Forestry and Wildlife has been supported in alliance with the Forestry and Wildlife Technical Direction of the Ucayali Regional Government, ORAU, and other institutions working in the participatory process to inform and consult indigenous representatives in Ucayali Region, by means of decentralized participatory workshops with indigenous communities and organizations for each province in Ucayali.

Regional COICA has submitted a proposal on Green economy and Standard Compliance to the Recognition of Rights of Indigenous Peoples at Río+20 Earth Summit and in the World Conservation Congress.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

We participated in the first ICAA gender workshop held in Lima (Jan. 24-25) as well as the second one in Quito (Mar. 27-28). The gender strategy developed at these workshops will be the main tool to introduce a gender focus into the ICAA II project and its activities. We then met with our project partners to prepare for the second workshop. A quick assessment was made to determine possible ways to further deepen the gender focus. Gender focus has been applied on a cross-cutting basis as part of the intervention strategy in indigenous landscapes through various activities; however, in order to influence and raise awareness about this issue more effectively, IBC in association with Terra Nova, local governments and indigenous organizations, organized a workshop to prepare the Agenda on Gender for Rio Ucayali Indigenous and Riparian Women, in order to reduce or eliminate the main problems that had been identified. This agenda formulated the following action proposals: Women's Political Participation, Quality and Culturally Relevant Education, Quality and Intercultural Health, Employment and Sustainable Economy, and Territory and Natural Resources. These proposals require the commitment of different authorities and institutions in the decision-making process and follow-through actions that will contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives and strategies presented. All this work has produced results. Our second Work Plan managed to incorporate the gender approach much more effectively than the first one. We are still working on it and will continue improving.

2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

Ecuador TNC continued to provide technical support for the geodatabase that COICA has been developing as an ICAA I activity, and which was also part of the ICAA II first Work Plan. The database is now complete and is being updated regularly.

Peru The organizational and sustainable management capacities of Indigenous Organizations at regional (ORAU) and local levels (FECONAPIA, FENACOCA, and FECONAU) have been strengthened by updating their Annual Operative Plans and Life Plans, so they can work in alliance with other institutions involved in the Participatory Budgeting and Concerted Development Plans at regional and local levels. We have strengthened these organizations so they can stand up and protect their territories by means of territorial action plans, the protection of indigenous rights -also including the indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and first contact (PIACI)-, and actions in the face of potential impacts from infrastructure projects such as IIRSA Centro Road Project linking Pucallpa to Cruzeiro do Sul, by strengthening and running the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU), where indigenous organizations and communities, and other civil actors participate at national and regional levels. At national and regional levels, the organizations that are currently being strengthened as a result of activities implemented by TNC in Peru are: the Vice Ministry of Interculturality, San Martin and Ucayali Regional Governments, and the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali.

2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training

Ecuador A training course on spatial planning was held in Lago Agrio from March 14-16. This course was targeted at different levels of government (cantonal and provincial) in the province of Sucumbíos. It also strengthened the capacities of local stakeholders, preparing them for the next course held from April 2-4 (also in Lago Agrio, organized by the Government of Sucumbíos Province and strongly supported by TNC). The courses were part of our efforts to support the spatial planning process the province of Sucumbíos is undertaking, as well as train technical experts from other Amazon provinces, Ecuadorian government institutions, IL partners, and ICAA partners.

Peru In association with ORAU, the Amazon School for Human Rights (Senen Soi) and the Peruvian Intercultural University of the Amazon (UNIA), IBC carried out a training course on "Political Advocacy, Indigenous Rights & Extractive Industries" – V Promotion, addressed to 23 young men and women leaders of the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon, covering topics such as: indigenous rights, environmental laws, problems related to extractive activities, infrastructure projects (IIRSA), territorial protection and management, among others.

2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation

Ecuador TNC established coordination and held face-to-face and virtual meetings with the Support Unit's area for indigenous peoples. As a result of this coordination, an agenda was established for joint work, information sharing and specific tasks related to taking joint actions to develop an Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples (including the definition of the baseline). Through activities with partners such as COICA, FEINCE, and FSC, we help these organizations increase their participation in decision-making spheres.

Peru Indigenous Organizations (FECONAPIA, FECONAU and FENACOCA) have been strengthened and trained, so they can participate in Participatory Budgeting and Development Plans at regional and local levels. Likewise, indigenous communities and organizations have actively participated through ORAU in coordination with the Forest and Wildlife Fauna Technical Direction of Ucayali Regional Government in the consultation process to create regulations for Law Nr. 29763 on Forestry and Wildlife, after having attended decentralized workshops to get information and give their contributions to regulate such law. In the same way, the increasing participation of indigenous peoples in Peru is reflected in the support to the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali, which consists of more than 41 institutions, mainly grassroots indigenous communities and organizations such as FECONAU, ORAU, among others.

2.2.6 Climate Change - Adaptation

Ecuador A training course on spatial planning was held in Lago Agrio from March 14-16. This course was targeted at different levels of government (cantonal and provincial) in the province of Sucumbíos. It also strengthened the capacities of local stakeholders, preparing them for the next course held from April 2-4 (also in Lago Agrio, organized by the Government of Sucumbíos Province and strongly supported by TNC). The courses were part of our efforts to support the spatial planning process the province of Sucumbíos is undertaking, as well as train technical experts from other Amazon provinces, Ecuadorian government institutions, IL partners, and ICAA partners. To strengthen technical capacity of FEINCE, we carried out training in GIS and GPS in Lago Agrio in May. The following topics were covered: GIS – Structures of spatial data and metadata; ArcGis 9.x., GPS – Theory of GPS, importing of GPS points from MS Excel to ArcGIS. All these theoretical exercises were followed by field trips so as to put into practice the acquired knowledge. A water fund for the Sucumbíos Province underwent a pre-feasibility study arriving at the following conclusion: "a water fund for the Sucumbíos province is not a viable mechanism. This is not to say that a mechanism that promotes watershed management

and is adaptive to the local reality is not required". Therefore, other mechanisms allowing us to promote the management of water basins in the Province will be explored. TNC signed a contract with EcoCiencia to define a portfolio of priority sites for freshwater biodiversity conservation and its respective database, considering as a pilot area of study the Napo River Basin, a project developed jointly by the National Water Secretariat (SENAGUA), the National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES), the Ministry of Environment (MAE), and TNC. The first results have been presented. The consultancy will be presenting its final result by December 2012. The strategy to make progress with the model of Cofán farms as well as to improve coffee selling has been established. For such purposes, a visit to 20 Cofán people in the valley of the Íntag River was planned for October in order to collect experiences of local farmers. Furthermore, a meeting was held with members of the Local Economic Development Program (PRODEL) and USAID aimed at making the most of the experiences gained by PRODEL and suiting these to our immediate needs. Peru In the framework of operations of the Regional Environmental Commission of Ucayali, IBC has promoted the participation of indigenous organizations in the formulation process for climate change adaptation strategies, which is now being carried out with the support of the Ministry of Environment and the participation of several institutions involved in environmental management in Ucayali.

2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)

Ecuador A training course on spatial planning was held in Lago Agrio from March 14-16. This course was targeted at different levels of government (cantonal and provincial) in the province of Sucumbíos. It also strengthened the capacities of local stakeholders, preparing them for the next course held from April 2-4 (also in Lago Agrio, organized by the Government of Sucumbíos Province and strongly supported by TNC). The courses were part of our efforts to support the spatial planning process the province of Sucumbíos is undertaking as well as train technical experts from other Amazon provinces, Ecuadorian government institutions, IL partners, and ICAA partners. To strengthen technical capacity of FEINCE, we carried out training in GIS and GPS in Lago Agrio in May. The following topics were covered: GIS – Structures of spatial data and metadata; ArcGis 9.x., GPS – Theory of GPS, importing of GPS points from MS Excel to ArcGIS. All these theoretical exercises were followed by field trips so as to put into practice the acquired knowledge. A water fund for the Sucumbíos Province underwent a pre-feasibility study arriving at the following conclusion: "a water fund for the Sucumbíos province is not a viable mechanism. This is not to say that a mechanism that promotes watershed management and is adaptive to the local reality is not required". Therefore, other mechanisms allowing us to promote the management of water basins in the Province will be explored. TNC signed a contract with EcoCiencia to define a portfolio of priority sites for conservation of freshwater biodiversity and its respective database, considering as a pilot area of study the Napo River Basin, a project developed jointly by the National Water Secretary (SENAGUA), the National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES), the Ministry of Environment (MAE), and TNC. The first results have been presented. The consultancy will be presenting its final result by December 2012. The strategy to make progress with the model of Cofán farms as well as to improve coffee selling has been established. For such purposes, a visit to 20 Cofán people in the valley of the Intag River was planned for October in order to collect experiences of local farmers. Furthermore, a meeting was held with members of the Local Economic Development Program (PRODEL) and USAID aimed at making the most of the experiences gained by PRODEL and suiting these to our immediate needs. Regional COICA is developing an alternative REDD+ proposal known as "REDD+ Indigenous", whose main goal is to assess the comprehensiveness of ecosystem services in forests and indigenous territories. Agreements with Swiss Intercooperation Agency HELVETAS and the Support Unit have been reached to consolidate this proposal

3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

TNC actively participated in the various ISU-organized workshops on: knowledge management and communication (March 19); capacity building and organizational strengthening (March 20); indigenous peoples, natural resource governance and environmental policies (March 22). We are also participating in the GIS workgroup that is preparing maps for the ISU. Priorities among ICAA Consortia have been defined, by validating action plans; in this respect, the Support Unit has played an important role. We are working with the ISU on gender issues. In January 2012, we participated in the "Training Workshop and Consultation: Gender analysis in environmental organizations and projects". Synergies between IBC and DOI – Colombia have been set up during the experience-sharing meetings for indigenous peoples of the Andean Amazon on governance and natural resource management, traditional knowledge, and PIACI protection. We have started defining a joint working agenda with the United States Department of the Interior (US DOI) and the United States Forest Service (US FS). We have been working closely with the ICAA Support Unit (ISU) on the development of the Performance Management Plan (PMP). This document includes basic information on reporting on the ICAA-wide shared set of indicators and the shared monitoring system. We participated in the session on shared indicators at the "ICAA Management and M&E Meeting" (Lima, January 2012) as well as at many long meetings to agree on the current plan, which still requires further refining. TNC established coordination and held face-to-face and virtual meetings with the Support Unit's area for indigenous peoples. As a result of this coordination, an agenda was established for joint work, information sharing and specific tasks related to taking joint actions to develop an Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples (including the definition of the baseline).

3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

Ecuador FSC has been working with the Ecuadorian government's Ministry of Environment to obtain new agreements that include more Cofán territories in the country's Socio Bosque initiative, the only payment for environmental services program in Ecuador. We held a coordination meeting with the Sucumbíos Provincial Government on training issues and the courses to be provided to the latter, particularly on the issue of spatial planning.

Peru TNC is currently coordinating with the Vice Ministry of Interculturality (VMI) and other ICAA Consortia the definition of support actions for this government agency; in the same way, we are coordinating with the Territorial Planning Office of the Ministry of Environment and other ICAA Consortia the definition of actions addressed to support the main regional governments. Besides, ICAA Support Unit is also helping coordinate these definitions. At the same time, IBC is working in synergy with the Ministry of Culture through INDEPA, which is the authority in charge of protecting indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and first contact (PIACI). The main achievements of this alliance are the participatory formulation of the Protection Plan of Isconahua Territorial Reserve, the recognition and approval to start the adaptation process of five PIACI territorial reserves in the regions of Ucayali and Madre de Dios, and the technical report update so the State recognizes the proposals to create North and South Cacataibo Territorial Reserves, which INDEPA is now reviewing before giving its approval.

3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

Ecuador FSC has continued to work on conservation management strategies with other groups in the Cofán mosaic as part of our ICAA II activities. We have been meeting and collaborating with representatives of the Ministry of Environment for the provinces of Sucumbíos, Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas, the provincial governments of Carchi and Imbabura, five municipal governments and other local stakeholders in order to push forward the creation of more conservation zones in the area, an important watershed providing environmental services to several Ecuadorian provinces. Peru At subnational level, IBC is working in association with Ucayali Regional Government - particularly with the Environmental and Natural Resource Direction- to define policies and strategies related to environmental and sustainable management of natural resources in Ucayali Region. Their main partner is the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR Ucayali) that helps work with the main

issues in the agenda and in the regional environmental action plan. Other government agencies we are working with are the Regional Agrarian Direction of Ucayali that helps us with the legal cleanup of indigenous communities within the landscape area, and the Forestry and Wildlife Technical Direction of Ucayali, which supports us in the consultation process with indigenous communities to regulate the Law on Forestry and Wildlife. At a provincial level, we continue working with Coronel Portillo Municipality in the framework of the Municipal Environmental Commission to formulate the Environmental Agenda and Plan 2012-2022 and its subsequent implementation. Puerto Inca Municipality also works with us in the framework of the Municipal Environmental Commission to implement its environmental agenda and action plan, showing significant results so far. (See "Success Stories") We have been working closely with the Heads of Natural Protected Areas managed by the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP): the Head of Sierra del Divisor Reserve Zone helps us formulate life quality plans and work with PIACI protection issues; the Head of El Sira Communal Reserve supports us in ensuring communal security mechanisms; and the Head of Cordillera Azul National Park helps us manage the National Park and protect PIACI.

At a non-governmental level, we work closely and coordinate efforts with the Center for Conservation, Research and Management of Natural Areas (CIMA) to manage the Cordillera Azul National Park and to protect PIACI, with the Association for Research and Integrated Development (AIDER) to implement REDD mechanisms and forest management plans, with TERRA NOVA and Flora Tristan to promote gender equity, with Proparticipación to monitor the Participatory Budgeting and ...

3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

Ecuador In March, FSC participated in the training workshop: "Planning in environmental organizations with a focus on gender", in Quito organized by the USAID Support Unit. In September 2012, a representative of FSC attended the planning workshop for ICAA II in Lima, Peru, where he presented our first-period accomplishments, learned of partners' activities in the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium, and discussed our activities for the coming year. Peru Permanent coordination established with consortia partners is generating synergies and strengthening partner roles and activities, especially when it comes to consolidating indigenous federations and communities within the influence area of the North Central Selva and Cofán mosaics. It is noted the synergy in the actions aimed at supporting and running the Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali, carried out by TNC, IBC, and ICAA Support Unit, with whom we organize experience-sharing meetings and workshops for indigenous peoples on topics such as governance, natural resource management, economic incentives for conservation, PIACI protection, among others.

3.5. OTHERS

Not Apply

4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

IBC leveraged funds from the Blue Moon Foundation to implement the Project "Expanding and Consolidating a Green Corridor in the Peruvian North Central Selva". This Project works with and propels a basin approach along the Pachitea Basin in the departments of Pasco, Huanuco and Ucayali. In the framework of this project as part of the North Central Selva Program, ICAA II-funded environmental management systems have been strengthened through local and regional Environmental Commissions and fishing surveillance systems. The Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali has received the support to address potential impacts of Road Project "IIRSA Centro – Stretch PucallpaCruzeiro do Sul".

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

IL is working with the ICAA-wide shared PMP.

6. Success Stories

Environmental Management System of the Puerto Inca Province, considered a model in environmental management by the Peruvian Ministry of Environment, being the first to adapt and implement management instruments pursuant the National Environmental Action Plan (PLANAA) 2011-2021. Puerto Inca Province is located in the Lower Pachitea Basin, a very important socio-economic area inhabited by indigenous, mestizo and colonist peoples that is rich in hydrobiological resources, aquatic ecosystems, forest resources, farming and livestock activities. Despite its great potential, ecosystem deterioration from excessive exploitation of natural resources, forest degradation, deforestation, and water, air and soil pollution has become evident. To turn this situation around, in the framework of the ICAA Project through IBC, we implement and strengthen the Local Environmental Management System (SLGA) in the districts and provinces. This participatory system allows us to address environmental problems, having achieved management tools such as a diagnosis, environmental laws, an action plan and an environmental agenda, where actions have been considered to reduce possible environmental impacts. The Municipal Environmental Commission (CAM) consists of 32 members and represents public and private institutions, indigenous federations, and other social organizations. CAM is headed by the provincial mayor and is a place for citizen participation, where sustainable environmental management in governance is propelled. The Environmental Management System of the Puerto Inca Province has, over the last two years, led and brought together various institutions to analyze and identify actions that may correct several environmental problems. We covered the following issues: illegal mining, solid waste management in cities, the promotion of landfills in the country, awareness campaigns to prevent solid waste from ending up in the Pachitea River, actions to reduce illegal logging and deforestation, training for teachers of basic education level to foster contextual environmental education, eco-efficient schools, fisheries management in Bajo Pachitea, among others. The achievements are due to the progress in the implementation of environmental management tools that make it possible to comply with the National Environmental Action Plan (PLANAA) 2011-2021. Therefore, the Ministry of Culture considers this system as a model in environmental management in Peru and it is the only model to finish the adaptation process so far. These achievements are also due to Eng. Daysi Heidinger's decisions (provincial mayor) to give priority to implementing the environmental management system, working side by side with a professional team and strategic alliances with institutions, namely IBC that cooperates to support the running of CAM through the ICAA Project, but further strengthening is necessary to consolidate the system and replicate the model to other Peruvian Amazon areas.

7. Environmental Compliance

Not Apply

8.SUMMARY

8.1 Achievements:

Ecuador A significant percentage of our efforts has gone into improving relations with the Ecuadorian government, in particular with MAE (especially Socio Bosque) and SIGTIERRA, but also with SENAGUA, SENPLADES, and others. The initially tense relationship with MAE has significantly improved. Unfortunately we have been affected by the deterioration in the relationship between USAID and the Ecuadorian government. In mid-June the situation was critical. It now seems to have improved noticeably allowing us to work (almost) normally. We continue to feel certain effects (e.g. the absence of MAE in our workshop on spatial planning), but the improvement has been substantial. We are a bit worried about possible deterioration in the weeks before the next general elections in February 2013. We hope our strategy change (from national to subnational partners) will make us more resilient to possible attacks. In spite of our relatively successful attempts to close the gap with the Ecuadorian government, we have decided to redirect our efforts to a subnational level (specifically to the

Sucumbíos Province). The openness shown by the Sucumbíos Provincial and Cantonal Governments proves that our strategy ...

8.2 Challenges and Adjustments:

Ecuador We hope by the closing of this Work Plan (September 2014) to have environmental plans for the Sucumbíos Provincial and Cantonal Governments. We also wait for the first results on the implementation of sustainable productive practices in farms, mostly Cofán farms, but also from other non-Cofán neighbors. Our expectation is to register at least two Cofán communities in the Socio Bosque Program, so they can start benefitting from this MAE program. Communities that are already registered in the program will continue improving their conservation and development investment plans. We will have supported the Secoya Nation to make possible the agreements with MAE (registration into Socio Bosque that will finance the payment of the fine with MAE, without leaving aside conservation and development issues). The implementation of the Management Plan in the Municipal Conservation Areas "Bonita – Cofanes – Chingual" will keep improving. Its incorporation into SNAP is expected to be achieved. We will have successfully supported the Socio Bosque Program to develop the "passive forest restoration" component, thus fostering forest restoration throughout the country. Peru Indigenous organizations have ...